

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
FOOTS CRAY.

Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

FOOTS CRAY URBAN SANITARY
DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

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FOOTS CRAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area and Population.

The following Table gives the area, population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911 :—

	Area in Statute acres (Land & Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, large establishments, Vesels, etc., 1911 (included in Cols. 4 & 6).	
		1901.	1911.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	1911.	No.	Popula- tion.
Cols. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Foots Cray Urban District and Civil Parish.	2,043	1,478	1,725	6,920	8,493	3,656	4,837	11	670

There are three detached portions of the District, viz.:—

Name of Civil Parish to which detached part belongs.	No. of Registration and Sub-district.	Names of Parishes surrounding the detached parts.	Area in Statute Acres (land and inland water).	Population.
Foots Cray (No. 1 detached part)	42·4	North Cray, Chislehurst, and St. Paul's Cray ..	57·3	52
„ (No. 2 detached part)	„	St. Paul's Cray and Chislehurst	2·3	—
„ (No. 3 detached part)	„	Ditto.....	3·9	—

The **Population** of the Foots Cray Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1914 was 9,077, being an increase of 184 on the estimated population of 1913 and of 584 on the census population of 1911.

Births and the Birth-rate.—152 births (69 males and 83 females) were registered in the district during the year, all of them belonged to the district, and there were no births taking place outside the district to be transferred to it, so that the number registered is the nett number and gives a **Birth-rate** of 16·7, which compares very unfavourably with that for the whole of England and Wales (23·6), and also with the rate (23·9) for the 145 smaller towns of England and Wales. Ten were illegitimate births, compared with one in 1913.

Although low in comparison with the rate for England and Wales, the birth-rate is the highest in this district since 1911; and the actual number of births registered is the highest since 1902, when the district was formed.

Deaths and the Death-rate.—There were 69 deaths registered in the district (28 males and 41 females), giving a crude death-rate of 7·6, which when corrected by the factor for the district is increased to 7·8, compared with a standardised rate of 13·7 for the whole of England and Wales, and 13·1 for the 145 smaller towns of England and Wales. Two deaths registered in the district were of persons not belonging to it, and 22 deaths occurred outside the district of persons who had been residents of it; and when the number of deaths registered in the district is corrected by these figures, it gives a nett **Death-rate** of 9·8, which is 0·4 higher than the previous highest rate in this district (9·4 in 1906 and 1911).

Death rate per 1,000 living from :

	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
England & Wales	0·05	0·00	0·24	0·08	0·21	0·15
Foots Cray ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·77

Eight deaths were certified as due to one or other of the following epidemic diseases, viz. :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	1
Diphtheria	7
Measles	—
Whooping-cough	—
Enteric Fever.....	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—
Small-pox	—
	8

The **Death-rate** from these **Epidemic Diseases** was 0·88 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·56 in 1913, 0·34 in 1912, and 0·82 in 1911.

Infant Mortality.—There were 11 deaths, compared with eight in 1913, giving a rate of 72 per 1,000, compared with 105 for the whole of England and Wales and 104 for the 145 smaller towns of the country. All the deaths were certified, and with one exception were all legitimate children. There was one death from influenza, a child of nine months; one from broncho-pneumonia, a child of eight months; one from enteritis, and two from premature birth.

The Midwives Act, 1902, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

No cases Ophthalmia in the newly-born have come to my notice.

The following table gives a comparison between the rates for this District and those for England and Wales :—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality
England and Wales	23·8	13·7	105
Foots Cray	16·7	9·8	72

(A.) Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, No. 58,962, dated 15th August, 1912, the diseases known as Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were also made compulsorily notifiable.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 19th December, 1912, the following Regulations, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908; the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regula-

tions, 1911; and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, were revoked and substituted by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912. These last-named Regulations came into operation on February 1st, 1913, and had the effect of making all forms of Tuberculosis compulsorily notifiable on and after that date.

Seventy-five cases of infectious disease have been notified during 1914, compared with 71 in 1913. There has been an increase in diphtheria—33 compared with 19 in 1913, and a decrease in all other forms of infectious disease.

Diphtheria.—There were seven deaths from Diphtheria, compared with two in 1913 and one in 1912. There was also one death from Membranous Croup, a girl aged six years, who died in a house from which there was a case of Diphtheria notified a fortnight later.

The following table gives the months in which the cases were notified and the localities affected:—

		LOCALITIES AFFECTED											Removed to Hospital.	
		Cambridge Road	Bickbeck Road, Sidenup	Clarence Crescent Sidenup	Beoford Ro d, Sidenup	Haulow Road, Sidenup	Nelson Road, Sidenup	Main Road, Sidenup	Stanley Road	Woodside Road	Shirley Road	Stafford Road, Sidenup		Granville Road
January.....	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
February ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
March.....	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
June	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
July	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	7
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
October ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
November	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
December ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	33	3	6	5	—	—	3	4	1	8	1	1	1	33

The Notifications occurred fairly evenly over the year, July having the highest number with seven and February the lowest with one. I visited the home of the latter case and found it to be in a very neglected condition. A second case was notified from this house in March. Both children were removed to Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 28 cases notified compared with 30 in 1913; none of them were fatal.

The following table gives the months in which the cases occurred and the localities affected.—

	Number of Cases.	LOCALITIES AFFECTED.								Removed to Hospital.
		Shirley Road	Bedford Road Sidcup	Hadlow Road, Sidcup	Northcote Road	Woodside Crescent	Longlands Park Road, Sidcup	Cottage Hospital, Sidcup	Stafford Road	
January	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
February	11	—	—	—	4	5	2	—	—	11
March.....	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
April	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4
May	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
December	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	28	3	1	2	4	12	2	1	3	25

The month in which the highest number of cases occurred was February when 11 were notified from four families, and ten of the cases were removed to Hospital.

One case was a return case, the boy having been first notified in December, 1913, when he was admitted to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital and was discharged on Jan. 30th, the medical attendant being informed that the child had had rhinorrhœa. On Feb. 5th the medical attendant was called in to see a sister of the boy and notified her two days later as suffering from scarlet fever and later with otorrhœa and six days later also certified that the boy was in an infectious state. Both were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.—There were no cases notified during 1914.

Erysipelas.—Only one case was notified, that of a man aged 46, of Sidcup. In 1913 there were four cases notified.

Puerperal Fever.—No cases of this disease occurred in this or the two previous years.

Small-pox.—No cases have occurred in this District since it was made an Urban District on April 1st, 1902.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis are now by the General Order of the Local Government Board of August 16th, 1912, compulsorily notifiable, but during the past year no notifications have been received.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 8 deaths during the year, as compared with 3 in 1913, 3 in 1912, and 5 in 1911. Of the deaths 7 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs) compared with 1 in 1913, none in 1912 and 5 in 1911.

Phthisis.—There were seven deaths from Phthisis compared with one in 1913. Five of the seven had been notified during 1914 and two had not been notified. One of the deaths occurred in the City of London Asylum and one in the Union infirmary, Farnborough. None of the cases appear to have received Sanatorium treatment.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—The single death from other forms of Tuberculosis had been notified during 1914, and occurred in the Sidcup Cottage Hospital.

The **Death-rate** from all forms of the disease was 0·88, and the Phthisis death-rate 0·77 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates 0·34 and 0·11 in the previous year.

The following Table gives a comparison of the rates for this District and the rates for England and Wales for the five years 1907-1912 beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).								
England and Wales	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46	1·53	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—								
Death-rate	0·62	0·83	0·56	0·42	0·58	0·34	0·34	0·88
No. of Deaths.....	5	7	5	4	5	3	3	8
PHTHISIS.								
England and Wales	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08	1·039	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—								
Death-rate	0·49	0·35	0·33	0·42	0·58	—	0·11	0·77
No. of Deaths.....	4	3	3	4	5	—	1	7

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis, all forms. Table showing ages and sex of cases notified during 1914 :—

		Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		...	...	2	1	...	2	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	13

There were 14 notifications received relating to 13 cases, nine pulmonary tuberculosis and four for other forms of tuberculosis. One notification was an advice that a patient first notified in 1913 and admitted to the Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, in December, 1913, had been discharged in March, 1914. A second case, discharged from the Northwood Sanatorium, appeared to be that of a patient who had come to reside in the district temporarily, possibly to continue the treatment for a little longer, as he had not been notified from this district previous to entering the Sanatorium.

The arrangements in force for dealing with cases of Tuberculosis are similar to those in other parts of the Combined District. On receipt of a notification, the Sanitary Inspector visits the house, inquires into its sanitary arrangements and condition, ascertains what facilities the house affords for separate sleeping accommodation for the patient, and instructs the patient and other members of the household as to the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Where the house has defects requiring sanitary intervention the owner is advised that it is necessary to remedy them.

When the returns of death are received from the Registrar, deaths from Tuberculosis are noted and an advice is sent to the Sanitary Inspector who visits the house, elicits whether its sanitary condition is satisfactory and carries out any disinfection required by means of fumigation and spraying. Disinfectants are supplied where desired.

B.—Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

Measles.—No deaths were attributed to this disease.

Whooping-cough.—There were no deaths during 1914 from whooping-cough.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).—There were no deaths from diarrhœa, but a child aged 5 months died from gastro-enteritis in September, in Bedford Road.

Influenza.—There were two deaths, one an infant under 1 year and the other a woman aged 65.

C.—Other Diseases.

Cancer.—There were seven deaths from cancer compared with nine in 1913. Six of them were persons over 45 years of age and three were over 65 years.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907-1913, with the comparative rates for England and Wales up to 1912, beyond which year the latter are not at present available:—

	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
England and Wales	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.99	—	—
Footscray Urban—								
Death-rate	0.75	0.18	1.01	0.85	1.41	0.68	1.01	0.77
No. of Deaths	6	10	9	8	12	6	9	7

There were no deaths from violence and no inquests held during the year and all the deaths were certified.

Hospital Accommodation and Administration.—Fifty-eight cases of infectious disease were removed to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital, and were admitted as follows:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
January	4	3
February	1	11
March	4	3
April	—	4
May	5	2
June	3	—
July	7	—
August	—	—
September ...	3	—
October	2	—
November ...	2	1
December ...	2	1
	—	—
	33	25
	—	—

Bacteriological Examinations.—Forty-six specimens were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for examination, viz.:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria swabs	8	31	= 39
Tuberculosis specimens ...	3	4	= 7
	—	—	—
	11	35	= 46
	—	—	—

Adoptive Acts.

The following are in force:—

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2 and 3).	} Adopted January 14th, and came into force March 1st, 1904.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.	
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Parts II. to VI. (both inclusive), Part X. (Section 95).	} Order of the Local Government Board of December 24th, 1909.
Part VII. (Sections 81 and 86), Parts 8 and 9.	
	} Order of the Secretary of State, dated November 12th, 1909.

Bye-laws and Regulations as under are in force:—

Regulations with respect to Allotments.	} Adopted 18th July, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 6th September, 1906.
Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses.	
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.	
Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses.	
Bye-laws as to Whirligigs and Swings, Firearms in Shooting Galleries, &c.)	
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings.	} Adopted 21st February, and allowed by the L.G.B. on the 2nd April, 1906.
Bye-laws with respect to the Mortuary, Cemetery, and the drainage of existing buildings.	
	} Adopted 15th November, 1911, and allowed by the L.G.B. on the 11th January, 1912.

Schools.—No Schools were closed in the Foot's Cray district on account of the prevalence of infectious disease during 1914.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Regulations made under the 1885 Order have been in force in the District since September 1st, 1906.

Six names or firms are on the Register—two of these each occupy two separate premises in different localities.

Two purveyors of milk live outside the District.

The premises have been well kept, and attention has not been called to any matter requiring my interference.

Slaughter-houses are the same in number as last year (4), and are satisfactory. They have been controlled by bye-laws since 1906.

Water.—The water is derived from the Metropolitan Water Board's supply.

Rivers and Streams.—Only a very small portion of the River Cray is in the Foots Cray Urban District, and no part of it is liable to pollution from sewage.

Drainage.—With the exception of about three cesspools, the whole of the district is on the water carriage system, and the sewage passes into the West Kent Main Sewer, and all the closets are supplied with flush cisterns.

Complaints have been made during the year regarding the outfall at the Residential Hotel, Lamorbey Park, near the Golf Course, and I inspected it in company with the Proprietor. The complaints were made in regard to the lower lake, the drainage from the Hotel discharging into a cesspool near this lake, into which the overflow passes and is visible. The upper lake apparently receives no sewage effluent, and at the time of my visit there was no offensive smell at the lower lake.

Scavenging.—Refuse is collected once weekly by the Council's own men under the supervision of the Surveyor, covered carts being used. The refuse is deposited on agricultural land in isolated places. In previous reports frequent mention has been made of the increasing difficulty of finding places sufficiently isolated to prevent the accumulations of refuse from becoming a nuisance, and the desirability of acquiring a destructor.

There is no steam disinfecter in the district, disinfection being carried out by means of fumigation and spraying.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.—The following is a statement of the information and particulars required in accordance with Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910;—

1914.

1.	Number of dwelling-houses inspected.....	24
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
3.	Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	0
4.	Number of Closing Orders made.....	0

5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.....	23
6. Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	0
7. Number of houses dealt with under section 15 of the Act	0
8. Number of houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts	23
9. Number of houses dealt with by informal notice.....	0
10. Number of houses in which no action was required.....	1

Of the 12 houses inspected and reported on under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, during November and December, 1912, notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1875 in respect of 6 of the houses, and the majority of the notices were complied with in about three months, and all of them by June, 1913. With regard to the other 6, which were in a very unsatisfactory condition, notices were served to render reasonably fit for habitation, but, not being worth repairing, they were voluntarily closed in the early part of the year. There were, therefore, no houses inspected in 1912 which were not finally dealt with in 1913.

Of the 60 houses inspected in 1913, 55 required something to be done—in some the matters being small, while in others, somewhat extensive repairs were needed.

At the end of 1913, 9 out of the 55 had outstanding repairs to be finished, and these had not been completed at the end of 1914.

During 1914, 24 houses have been inspected, 23 of them having defects and one requiring no action. All repairs had been completed at the end of the year.

The most frequent defect commented on was the lack of proper covers to the water cisterns, this was noted in 21 instances. The water is generally good as it is derived from the Metropolitan Water Board's supply.

In 6 houses there were structural defects in the W.C.'s but they were generally of a character that could be easily remedied, being chiefly defective valves to the cisterns.

In 5 instances there were defects due to bad usage.

The ventilation in one or more bedrooms was considered insufficient in 19 houses, and 3 living rooms and 7 bedrooms showed signs of being damp.

The cleanliness of 3 households was considered unsatisfactory.

Gutters were found to be defective in 11 houses.

In addition to those noted as damp, living rooms had defective ceilings and internal walls in 7 instances, and bedrooms defective ceilings in 7 cases and walls in 9 cases, and 5 staircases and sculleries were dirty. The defects in almost all the cases seem to have been that they were dirty either from long or careless usage, as only in two instances was the plaster defective.

There were either no sinks or defective ones in 3 houses, and 5 houses had unsatisfactory receptacles for refuse disposal.

All the houses inspected had gardens in the rear of the house.

There were no cases of overcrowding noted.

Of the 24 houses reported on, the rents were as under :

	8	at	7	0	per week.
13	„	7	6	„	
2	„	8	0	„	
1	„	8	6	„	
<hr/>					
24					

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—There were 44 workshops on the Register at the end of the year, an increase of 3 on the 1913 figures.

They comprise :—

Bake-houses	6
Laundries	6
Other trades connected with Clothing.....	16
Various	19
<hr/>	
Total	47
<hr/>	

There are also 7 “factories” in the District, 3 of which are laundries employing power. No infringements of the Act have come to my knowledge during the year.

Mr. Farnham’s report of the work carried out by him in his department, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the Table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

June 7th, 1915.

Foots Cray Urban District Council.

Report of Sanitary Inspector for Year 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to report that during the year under review, no serious cases of insanitary conditions have come under my observation ; such minor defects as were found have in all cases been remedied with the greatest goodwill and co-operation on the part of the persons concerned, and in no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce sanitary conditions.

HOUSING.—(Inspection of District Regulations 1910).

These duties which proceeded normally during the first eight months of the year were brought to a standstill in September last owing to the officer performing them having, with your permission, enlisted for the period of the war.

While the work should be resumed on the earliest opportunity, I feel that in a good class residential suburb where the property is almost entirely modern in construction, no great injury to health is likely to result by reason of its temporary suspension. Moreover, I would point out that the building trade of the district is practically depleted of labour by reason of the high wages offered for war work in the adjoining district of Woolwich, and having regard to the recent circular of the Local Government Board I feel that it would be most undesirable to compel competition for labour with the Government Departments.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The epidemic of diphtheria and scarlet fever which marked the latter months of the previous year continued in a decreasing degree during the first five months of the year under review, but I am pleased to say that there has been no recurrence during the past winter.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILK PURVEYORS.

The whole of these premises have been periodically inspected, also the Bake-houses and Slaughter-houses of the District.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

These have been periodically visited but nothing has been found calling for serious comment.

I attach a schedule of nuisances found and remedied, also a list of other matters which have received my personal attention during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. AUGUSTUS FARNHAM.

Inspector of Nuisances.

SCHEDULE OF NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Nuisances of Vacant Land	8
Defective Drains and Fittings	9
Provision of proper Ashbins	36
Nuisances in Back Roads	15
Paving to Back Yards	8
Defects in Dairies and Cowsheds	4
Other Nuisances	36
Total.....	116

MATTERS SUPERINTENDED DURING THE YEAR.

Patients moved to Isolation Hospital...	56
Premises disinfected after Infectious Diseases, including Tuberculosis	71
Premises disinfected for other sanitary reasons	20
Visits paid in connection with Infectious and Tuberculosis Notifications	125
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	232
Defects found and remedied in do.	8
Building Plans inspected and approved.....	12
do. disapproved	1
Proceedings taken to enforce compliance with Building Bye-laws	1
Other Plans inspected and approved	3

TABLE I
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years. Foots Cray Urban.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-cor- rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	8,873	—	131	14·7	61	6·8	3	8	8	61	66	7·4
1910	9,338	—	107	11·4	64	6·8	6	9	8	74	67	7·1
1911	8,493	146	149	17·5	73	8·5	6	13	11	73	80	9·4
1912	8,713	137	138	15·8	46	5·3	2	12	5	36	56	6·4
1913	8,893	139	140	15·7	59	6·6	5	19	8	57	73	8·2
1914	9077	152	152	16·7	69	7·6	2	22	11	72	89	9·8

Area of District in acres (land and inland water, 2,043)
Total population at all ages, 8,493.
Number of inhabited houses, 1,714.
Average number of persons per house, 4·9.

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914 in
Foots Cray Urban District.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 and up-wards.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	33	--	8	21	4	0	--	33	
Erysipelas	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	
Scarlet Fever	28	--	5	17	4	2	--	26	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	--	--	--	1	7	1	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	
Totals	75	--	13	41	10	9	2	4	60

Isolation Hospital, Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital,
Skym Corner, Bromley Common.
Joint Small-pox Hospital, Skym Corner, Bromley Common.
Both in Borough of Bromley.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during Year 1914, in the Foots Cray Urban District.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Insti- tutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	
All causes { Certified	89	11	3	3	4	2	5	16	45	7
{ Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup . .	8	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer, malignant disease .	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Organic Heart Disease . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—
Bronchitis	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	1
Pneumonia (all forms) . . .	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other diseases of Respira- tory Organs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth . . .	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases . .	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	1
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes	89	11	3	3	4	2	5	16	45	7

TABLE IV.

Foots Cray Urban District.—Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1914. *Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	1 Mth.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes Certified	2	1	—	—	3	1	3	3	1	11
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Totals.....	2	1	—	—	3	1	3	3	1	11

Births in the year: Legitimate, 42; illegitimate, 10. Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 10; illegitimate infants, 1.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	44	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	188	6	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total	232	8	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	6	6	—	—
Total	8	8	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

[illegible]

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Bakehouses	6	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories— Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports sent to H.M. Inspector Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	—
Laundries	6		—
Other Trades connected with Clothing	16		—
Various	19		—
Total	47		—

June 7th, 1915.

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
FOOTS CRAY.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

FOOTS CRAY URBAN SANITARY
DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1915,

BY

JAMES SCOTT TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

Conbridge.

FREE PRESS LIMITED.—7065.

1916.

FOOTS CRAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area and Population.

The following Table gives the area, population of the District, and other figures, as shown by the Census of 1911 :—

Cols. 1.	Area in Statute acres (Land & Inland Water).	Families or Separate Occupiers.		Population.				Institutions, large establishments, Vessels, etc., 1911 (included in Cols. 4 & 6).		
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.			No.	Population.	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.			
										Persons.	Males.	Females.

There are three detached portions of the District, viz. :—

Name of Civil Parish to which detached part belongs.	No. of Registration and Sub-district.	Names of Parishes surrounding the detached parts.	Area in Statute Acres (land and inland water).	Population.
Foots Cray (No. 1 detached part)	42·4	North Cray, Chislehurst, and St. Paul's Cray ..	57·3	52
„ (No. 2 detached part)	„	St. Paul's Cray and Chislehurst	2·3	—
„ (No. 3 detached part)	„	Ditto.....	3·9	—

The vital statistics for 1915 are based on two estimates of population : the birth-rate is based on an estimate of the gross population at the middle of 1914, and the death-rate on an estimate of the *civil* population at the time the National Register was taken in August, 1915. The reason for this arrangement has been that as the military authorities were unable to supply the home address in many instances, military deaths could not be transferred to those areas of which the men had originally been residents. It was, therefore, decided to exclude all military deaths from the returns which would then relate exclusively to civil deaths, and to calculate the death-rate on an estimate of the civil population, and according to the figures supplied by the Local Government Board, the civil population of Foots Cray is 8,738.

As however, the births registered in the district included the children of soldiers as well as civilians, it was decided for the purpose of estimating the birth-rate to use the estimated population at the middle of 1914, which shows the normal population of the district before war was declared.

Births and the Birth-rate.—One hundred and fifty-one births were registered in the district and four births were transferred to the district, making the net births 155 and the birth-rate 17·1, which is the highest rate since 1911, though it does not compare very favourably with the rate of 21·8 for the whole of England and Wales. The births included 79 males and 76 females : there were 10 illegitimate births as in 1914.

Deaths and the Death-rate.—There were 77 deaths registered in the district, giving a crude rate of 8·8. Two deaths were transferred away from the district, and 19 deaths of residents occurring outside the district were transferred to it, making the net deaths 94 and the net death-rate 10·7, which compares very favourably with the rate of 14·8 for the whole of England and Wales. These rates are calculated on an estimate of the civil population only. Had the death-rate been based on a normal population at the middle of 1915 it would have been 10·1.

Six deaths were certified as due to one or other of the following epidemic diseases, viz. :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3
Diphtheria	0
Measles	1
Whooping-cough	2
Enteric Fever.....	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Small-pox	0
	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

The **Death-rate** from these **Epidemic Diseases** was 0·68 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0·88 in 1914, 0·56 in 1913, 0·34 in 1912, and 0·82 in 1911.

	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
England & Wales	0·04	0·00	0·43	0·06	0·21	0·15
Foots Cray ...	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·23	0·00

Infant Mortality.—Nine infant deaths were registered, making an infant mortality rate of 58, which is below the average in this district (62) for the past five years, and is little more than half the rate for the whole of England and Wales. There were two deaths from enteritis and gastritis and one death from general tuberculosis.

Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915.—In consequence of the passing of this Act in July, 1915, the original Act, the Notification of Births Act, 1907, took effect in all districts where it had not already been adopted, and from September 1st, 1915, all medical practitioners and midwives were required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned, each birth they attended, and the Medical Officer of Health was required to forward to the County Medical Officer of Health a duplicate of each notification he receives. The Act confers considerable powers on Local Authorities to adopt measures for the care of mothers and young children, and the Local Government Board in their circular-letter explaining the position of Sanitary Authorities under the Act, urge them to adopt independent schemes or to unite with other areas for this purpose, and explain that where this is not practicable or where Sanitary Authorities fail to do so, County Schemes will be formed to include such districts.

The Midwives Act, 1902, is administered directly by the Kent County Council.

No cases of Ophthalmia in the newly-born have come to my notice.

The following table gives a comparison between the rates for this District and those for England and Wales :—

	Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales...	21·8	14·8	110
Foots Cray	17·1	10·7	58

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, or by Orders or Regulations under the Public Health Act, 1875, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, viz. : Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the fevers known by any of the following names:—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal. Also Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles and German Measles.

As required by the Measles Order, 1915, Notification Forms were supplied to all the medical practitioners in the district, and notices drawing the attention of parents and guardians to their duties under this Act were posted in public places and also distributed in various suitable ways.

There has been a considerable decrease in all forms of notifiable infectious disease during 1915, the total number of notifications received being 25 compared with 75 in 1914. The outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria which began in November and December, 1913, and continued during 1914, appear to have exhausted themselves by 1915, as only a few cases—a number of them imported—have been notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.—Only five cases were notified; the first, notified early in February, appears to have been the result of contact with two of the 1914 cases, one of whom had three weeks previously returned from the Isolation Hospital. The others were notified in October and November. All attended different schools, but two cases were notified from one house. Two of the cases were removed to Hospital.

Diphtheria.—Seven cases were notified at intervals throughout the year: one was a very young child who was removed to Lewisham Infirmary for operation for quinzies and was notified from there as having diphtheria, but the case was afterwards stated to be doubtful. Two other cases in the early part of the year were members of one household, sister and mother to a nurse who had contracted scarlet fever in the course of her work, and had a week previously returned to her home from the Western Hospital. None of the other cases appeared to have any connection with each other; one was a visitor to the district and had been in contact with a diphtheria case at school previous to coming to Foots Cray.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—One case was reported in a very young infant. There was no chance of verifying it as the child was dead when the notification was received.

Erysipelas.—Three cases were notified, one was a school child whose illness was stated to have followed a cold, and the others were females aged 56 and 62. All the houses were clean and in good sanitary condition.

Enteric Fever.—There were no cases notified during 1915.

Puerperal Fever.—No cases of this disease occurred in this or the three previous years.

Tuberculosis.—There were nine deaths from tuberculosis (all forms. Four had not been notified in this district, two of this number being transferred to the district from outside, one was notified in 1913, three in 1915, and one was an inquest case. Four deaths were due to phthisis, two to general tuberculosis, two to tubercular meningitis, and one to spinal caries. Of this number four belonged to one family, one of them, a child of eight months, being the subject of an inquest.

The **Death-rate** from all forms of the disease was 1·03, and the phthisis death-rate 0·46 per 1,000 of population as compared with rates 0·88 and 0·77 in the previous year.

The following Table gives a comparison of the rates for this District and the rates for England and Wales for the five years 1907-1912, beyond which the comparative figures for the country generally are not at present available :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).									
England and Wales ...	1·61	1·58	1·54	1·43	1·46	1·53	—	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—									
Death-rate	0·62	0·83	0·56	0·42	0·53	0·34	0·34	0·88	1·03
No. of Deaths...	5	7	5	4	5	3	3	8	9
PHTHISIS.									
England and Wales ...	1·14	1·12	1·09	1·02	1·08	1·039	—	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—									
Death rate	0·49	0·35	0·33	0·42	0·58	—	0·11	0·77	0·46
No. of Deaths...	4	3	3	4	5	—	1	7	4

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Eight new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and three were from a house, in which a child not notified, an inquest case, had died in July from general tuberculosis; a second death occurred in this house in September, and in November two more deaths, one a girl aged 15 dying in one of the London hospitals, where she had been sent for treatment, occurred in this household.

I made a special inspection of the premises. The whole row of four cottages, of which this was one, was very damp, and appeared to be built on what was practically a water collecting pit. I made a special report to the Council on the subject, and measures were taken to improve the condition of the houses. No cases of tuberculosis had been notified from any of the other houses, nor apparently any other form of illness which brought them within the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority.

Two other of the cases were stated to be advanced tuberculosis, and one had been discharged from a sanatorium as incurable. All except one were able to have separate sleeping accommodation, and care was being exercised in regard to sputum, etc.

Tuberculosis.—All forms. Table showing ages and sex of cases notified during 1915 :—

	Sex	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total Number
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	F	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—One death occurred in April, a boy aged six years; meningitis was given as a secondary cause.

Whooping-cough.—There were two deaths, one a male child aged twelve months, at Foots Cray, in July, and one a female child, aged three months, at Sidcup, in August. The latter death was stated to be due to premature birth and whooping-cough.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years).—Three deaths occurred. One was a child aged five weeks, who died from acute enteritis at Foots Cray in February, and two were children who died from gastro-enteritis, one aged four months, at Foots Cray, in September, and one aged two months, in October, was the child of a soldier, and was a transferred death to this district.

Influenza.—There were four deaths—three males aged respectively 58, 79 and 82 years, and one female aged 22, heart disease being given as a secondary cause in the latter instance.

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.—There were 14 deaths, which is much above the normal for this district. One was a girl aged 19 years, and three were women aged 73, 91 and 94. One was a male aged 73, and all the others were women between the ages of 55 and 67.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death-rates for this District for the years 1907-1915, with the comparative rates for England and Wales up to 1912, beyond which year the latter are not at present available :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
England & Wales.....	0·91	0·92	0·96	0·97	0·99	0·99	—	—	—
Foots Cray Urban—									
Death-rate	0·75	0·18	1·01	0·85	1·41	0·68	1·01	0·77	1·60
No. of Deaths	6	10	9	8	12	6	9	7	14

There were five deaths due to violence, and one was a case of suicide. Three were due to motor accidents, and one was a child aged four years, who died from pneumonia following scalds caused by upsetting a stew-pan. Seven inquests were held.

Hospital Accommodation and Administration.—Six cases of infectious disease were removed to the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital, and were admitted as follows :—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
January	1	0
February	1	1
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	1	0
June	1	0
July	0	—
August	—	—
September ...	0	—
October	0	—
November ...	0	1
December ..	0	0
	—	—
	4	2
	—	—

Bacteriological Examinations.—Forty-three specimens were submitted to the County Laboratory, Maidstone, for examination, viz. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria swabs	6	17	= 23
Tuberculosis specimens ...	2	5	= 7
Ringworm	6	5	= 11
Cerebro spinal meningitis	0	2	= 2
	—	—	—
	14	29	43
	—	—	—

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are in force :—

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 2 and 6).	} Adopted January 14th, and came into force March 1st, 1904.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.	
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Parts II. to VI. (both inclusive), Part X. (Section 95).	} Order of the Local Government Board of December 24th, 1909.
Part VII. (Sections 81 and 86), Parts 8 and 9.	
	} Order of the Secretary of State, dated November 12th, 1909.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS AS UNDER ARE IN FORCE :

Regulations with respect to Allotments.	} Adopted 18th July, and allowed by the Local Government Board on the 6th September, 1906.
Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses.	
Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.	
Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses.	
Bye-laws as to Whirligigs and Swings, Firearms in Shooting Galleries, &c.	
Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings.	} Adopted 21st February, and allowed by the L.G.B. on the 2nd April, 1906.
Bye-laws with respect to the Mortuary, Cemetery, and the drainage of existing buildings.	
	} Adopted 15th November, 1911, and allowed by the L.G.B. on the 11th January, 1912.

Schools.—Longlands Schools, Foots Cray, closed from April 30th to May 22nd, 1915, on account of the prevalence of measles and chicken-pox.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—There has been no alteration in the register since 1914. The premises have been regularly inspected, and any defects found have been remedied. Regulations made under the 1885 Order have been in force in the district since September 1st, 1906. Two purveyors of milk live outside the district.

Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses have been frequently inspected, and nothing has occurred in regard to them requiring special action. They have been controlled by bye-laws since 1906.

Bakehouses.—They have been generally satisfactorily conducted.

Water.—The district has a satisfactory public supply.

Drainage.—With the exception of about three cesspools the whole of the district is on the water carriage system, the sewage passing into the West Kent main sewer.

Refuse Disposal.—There has been no alteration in the scavenging arrangements during 1915. All disinfection in the district is carried out by fumigation and spraying.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.—In consequence of two assistants having undertaken military service, the sanitary work of the district has had to be curtailed where possible, and especially in regard to work relating to the Housing Inspections, which came within the special duties of Mr. Alexander, one of the assistants referred to above. This work has therefore been entirely at a standstill during 1915.

The following is a statement of the information and particulars required in accordance with Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910:—

1915.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected	0
2. Number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
3. Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	0
4. Number of Closing Orders made	0
5. Number of dwelling-houses the defects of which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.....	0
6. Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	0
7. Number of houses dealt with under section 15 of the Act ...	0
8. Number of houses dealt with under the Public Health Acts .	0
9. Number of houses dealt with by informal notice.....	0
10. Number of houses in which no action was required	0

Of the 12 houses inspected and reported on under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, during November and December, 1912, notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1875, in respect of six houses, and the notices were complied with in all of them by June, 1913. With regard to the other six, which were in a very unsatisfactory condition, notices were served to render reasonably fit for habitation, but, not being worth repairing, they were voluntarily closed in the early part of the year. There were, therefore, no houses inspected in 1912 which were not finally dealt with in 1913.

Of the 60 houses inspected in 1913, 55 required repairs, and at the end of 1913 only nine were outstanding, and these were completed at the end of 1914.

During 1914, 24 houses were inspected, 23 had defects and one was satisfactory. All repairs had been completed at the end of the year.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—The following is the number on the register, they have been inspected periodically as required. They comprise :—

Bakehouses	6
Laundries	6
Other Trades connected with Clothing	16
Various	19
Total	47

There are also seven "factories" in the district, three of which are laundries employing power. No infringements of the Act have come to my knowledge during the year.

Mr. Farnham's report of the work carried out by him in his department, the Statistical Tables required by the Local Government Board, and the Table provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

May 23rd, 1916.

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

FOOTS CRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of Sanitary Inspector for Year 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I am pleased to report that notwithstanding the abnormal conditions incidental to the serious war now prevailing, and the absence of my staff on military service, the year has passed without any matter requiring serious comment, and in the few cases where defects likely to be injurious to health have existed they have on representation in all cases been remedied with the utmost goodwill on the part of the persons concerned.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS, 1910).

Owing to the absence on military service of Mr. Alexander, these duties have been brought to a standstill, but it must also be borne in mind that with the shortage of labour it would be found impossible to secure the carrying out of any work except that of a vital sanitary character, and I am convinced that no such necessity exists within your district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases has been exceptionally light in comparison with the previous year, averaging slightly over one per month.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

During the year 43 analyses were made by the Kent County Council Laboratory, viz.:—

23	for Diphtheria, of which 6 were positive and 17 negative.
7	„ Tuberculosis, „ 2 „ 5 „
11	„ Ringworm, „ 6 „ 5 „
2	„ Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis, both being negative.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILK PURVEYORS.

These premises have been inspected from time to time, also the bake-houses and slaughterhouses of the district, but nothing requiring serious comment has been found.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

These have received my attention at varying intervals.

I attach a schedule of nuisances found which have received my attention during the year under review.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. AUGUSTUS FARNHAM,

Inspector of Nuisances.

SCHEDULE OF NUISANCES REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Nuisances on vacant land	3
Defective drains and fittings	10
Provision of proper ashbins.....	18
Nuisances in private roads ...	4
Pavings to back yards	5
Defects in dairies and slaughter-houses.....	2
Other nuisances	29
	—
Total	71
	—

MATTERS SUPERINTENDED DURING THE YEAR.

Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	56
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases	30
Premises disinfected for other sanitary reasons	12
Visits paid in connection with infectious and tubercu- culosis notifications	32
Inspections of factories and workshops	116
Defects found and remedied in workshops.....	6
Building plans inspected and approved	6
Building plans inspected and disapproved.....	0
Proceedings taken to enforce compliance with Build- ing Bye-laws.....	0
Other plans inspected and approved	4

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous years. Foots Cray Urban.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-cor- rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	9,38	—	107	11.4	64	6.8	6	9	8	74	67	7.1
1911	8,493	146	149	17.5	73	8.5	6	13	11	73	80	9.4
1912	8,713	137	138	15.8	46	5.3	2	12	5	36	56	6.4
1913	8,893	139	140	15.7	59	6.6	5	19	8	57	73	8.2
1914	9,077	152	152	16.7	69	7.6	2	22	11	72	89	9.8
1915	8,738	151	155	17.1	77	8.8	2	19	9	58	94	10.7

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2,043

Total population at all ages, 8,493.

Number of inhabited houses, 1,714.

Average number of persons per house, 4.9.

At Census
of 1911.

TABLE II

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1915 in Foots Cray Urban District.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.		65 and up-wards.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	7	1	—	4	1	0	1	—	4
Erysipelas . . .	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever . . .	5	—	0	4	1	0	0	0	2
Cerebro-spinal fever . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	8	—	1	1	1	5	0	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—
Totals . . .	25	1	2	11	3	5	3	0	6

Isolation Hospital, Bromley and Beckenham Joint Isolation Hospital, Skym Corner, Bromley Common.

Joint Small-pox Hospital, Skym Corner, Bromley Common.
Both in Borough of Bromley.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1915, in the Fooks Cray Urban District.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.									Total whether Reside Non-Res in In stitutions District
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	
All causes { Certified	93	10	3	3	7	4	12	22	32	100
{ Uncertified	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis .	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	7	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Organic Heart Disease . .	14	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	7	1
Bronchitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia (all forms) . . .	7	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	2
Other diseases of Respira- tory Organs	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis . .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth . . .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2
Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Defined Diseases . .	19	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	7	3
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
All causes	94	10	3	4	7	4	12	22	32	10

TABLE IV.

Foots Cray Urban District.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1915. *Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	1 Mth.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes Certified	2	1	—	—	3	1	3	3	1	11
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
General Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Enteritis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	1	3	9	3	4	—	5	21

Births in the year: Legitimate, 145; illegitimate, 10. Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 8; illegitimate infants, 1.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	20	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	96	5	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total	116	6	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	4	4	—	—
Total	6	6	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Bakehouses	6	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories— Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports sent to H.M. Inspector Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	—
Laundries	6		—
Other Trades connected with Clothing	16		—
Various	19		—
Total	47		—

May, 1916.

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.